

## Weekly Intelligencer.

JAMES L. PAYNE, Editor and Manager.

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CIRCULARS—First Monday of April, August and December.

COUNTY CORNER—First Monday of March and second Monday of October.

COUNTY CORNER—Second Monday of February, May, August and November.

COUNTY CORNER—First Monday in each month.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Prof. C. D. Bland as a candidate for the office of County School Commissioner, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

For good horses Lafayette county is coming rapidly to the front.

To the king of Italy: If you don't want your assassins hurt keep them at home.

Don't lose sight of this important fact: Lafayette county needs good roads, and needs them now.

Lexington needs a few manufacturers, at least enough to keep its idle labor employed at good wages.

Congressman Bland, of Missouri, is being backed for the presidency in 1892.—Stockton Journal.

If John M. Palmer had not been in favor of free silver coinage, he could not have been elected U. S. senator.

One of the needs of the Confederation Home will be a library. The INTELLIGENCER is ready to start one. Who will help him?

It may be necessary to "kick him," over the head, but that is a very different thing from kicking him in the back.

The Columbia Herald credits an editorial from this paper to the Mexico INTELLIGENCER. Editor Cook owes Editor Stevens "six bits."

Lafayette county's population increased 4,474 during the last decade, and it now has 30,184. Let us run it up to 40,000 by 1900.

The proposition of the INTELLIGENCER to donate 35 per cent. of money received to new subscriptions to the Confederate Home is open.

A correspondent says Lafayette county needs more good bridges. Lafayette county needs about two hundred miles of good, graded and macadamized roads.

Don't forget your precinct primaries next Saturday. And, while you are assembled give the importance of selecting good and efficient road overseers due attention.

The center of population in the United States is west of the Allegheny mountains. Where the center of population is, there, also, should be the center of power.

The south is dominated the south and west is strong. But it will not be long before the west and south will be the strong here the votes. Here is where the power.

But one candidate for School Commissioner has announced in the press of the county, and that is Prof. Ragland. Prof. R. is well qualified and will make a good commissioner.

Missouri is just as much entitled to the presidency as New York. Then again, Missouri is true to her party, and doesn't have to be baited to keep her from going back on the ticket.

The Lexington INTELLIGENCER, formerly Secretary of State Lemons' paper, has come out for Bland for president. The Missouri press is becoming unanimous on this.—Springfield Leader.

Suppose John M. Palmer had written a letter six months ago saying, "I am opposed to free unlimited, independent coinage of silver," how many votes would he have received for U. S. senator?

L. A. Goodman's report of the fruit condition in Missouri is a very promising one. According to him, if nothing happens to the crop, strawberries and peaches and apples and cream will be the Lexington specialties this year.

The Saint Louis Republic came out the day after "St. Patriks" in a green "kiss" to make believe that Grandma Jones is an Irishman. But it won't work. No true son of Erin would permit Saint Marys to make faces at him.

One look at the faces of the jurymen before whom the Mafia assassins of New Orleans were tried would convince the most casual physiognomist that at least five of them are capable of murder, three of grand larceny, and the other four of selling railroad sandwiches.

There is plenty of money in circulation. Every enemy to free silver coinage will tell you that. Yet no later than Friday, fifty unemployed miners near Zanesville, Ohio, were compelled to break into a store house and secure provisions for their families or have them starve.

As long as Canada is ruled by a viceroy or governed by a foreign potentate so long will it be a menace to the United States. Our policy towards Canada should be such as to incline it to force it to ultimate annexation. If we can not annex it we must seize and hold it by right of conquest.

"Straight Democrats" in the Fulton Telegraph are anxious to know by what chemical process the Jefferson City Tribune expects to unify our "Silver Dick" with Wall street monopolists and anti-silver coinage, which would be necessary in nominating Cleveland for president and Bland for vice-president.

The INTELLIGENCER was the first paper in the state to advocate the conversion of the states' portion of the "Direct Tax" to the endowment of the University at Columbia. Last Tuesday the bill converting the sum was passed. The sum takes the entire amount of 5 cents interest. Of this, four-fifths go to the University and the other fifth to the school of mines at Rolla.

## TOMAHAWKING CLEVELAND.

The INTELLIGENCER has been charged with "Tomahawking" Cleveland. No one who has read what the INTELLIGENCER has said about Mr. Cleveland, and who has sense enough to understand plain English, would make such a charge. In discussing Mr. Cleveland's letter on silver coinage the INTELLIGENCER said:

"Every word from this man, who in the brief period of a little more than a decade emerged from obscurity to the first place in the hearts of the American people, is weighed and discussed—almost as if it were the dictum of an oracle. When he speaks, we know it is from a conviction and not from a whim. When he takes a position that cannot be carried by storm nor reduced by siege. When he becomes the advocate of a principle we know that he is in the cause to win, or to fail if he is not, but like the Scottish chieftain, 'With his back to the field and his feet to the foe.'"

No democrat who differs from Mr. Cleveland, as far as the INTELLIGENCER has read, has been disposed to disparage his character or discredit his integrity. It was with the keenest regret that democrats west and south saw Mr. Cleveland take such a positive stand against one of the issues of the day.

Yet, all at once admitted that he as well as any other citizen was entitled to his opinion, and he has been treated with the utmost respect by the silver press. No one has tried to "read him out of the party" as a few assinine papers here and there have charged; and no democrat proposes to refuse his support of him should he be the standard bearer in 1892.

But while discussing Mr. Cleveland and his letter, it is well to discuss also the merits of the surrounding, and the animus that called forth that now famous epistle.

In an effort to pass a bill that would restore to the people their constitutional rights in regard to the coinage of money, the senate was working upon a measure that was introduced by representatives of the money power, but which was acceptable to neither the western republicans nor democrats.

Mr. Ingalls had made his great speech and while the thrill of his magic words were still tingling the nerves of his audience, Senator Vest secured the attention of the president of the senate, and introduced as a substitute to the pending measure, a bill providing for the "free coinage of silver." A vote was at once taken. Every democratic senator present and eight republicans voted aye, and the bill was passed.

Then it was taken to the house; and then began one of the bitterest struggles of the session. A few eastern democrats, representing the money power, opposed the bill, but those from the central, southern and western states stood by the bill to a man and like men.

There was no cringing servitude to Wall street and plutocracy then. There was no running to wealthy bondholders, speculators and millionaires for "pocket money" on finance—the democrats there stood like a stone wall battling for the constitutional rights of the people.

The money power was alarmed. It saw in the Vest bill the release of the west and south from its clutches. It saw in the success of that measure the emancipation of labor from the slavery it had imposed upon it. It was alarmed and went to work to defeat the bill.

Party was lost sight of. Business men's meetings were held in the large cities of the east. To one of these Mr. Cleveland was invited. He could not attend but wrote a letter. It was a great letter, and it was a great success. It was a declaration, just as the critical moment would be equivalent to a general ordering a retreat in the supreme moment of victory.

The letter was written, coldly, calmly, deliberately, with the intent of defeating the bill if that would do it, and the gallant democracy, led in the senate by the redoubtable Vest, in the house by the silver-tongued Bland, with victory almost within his grasp—struck a flank and rear, struck from an unexpected quarter, smitten by a hand that should have succored, was driven from the field, discomfited, the cause of silver coinage went down in defeat, and to republican plutocracy was given the victory.

Doubtless Mr. Cleveland was honest, conscientious and sincere. So were Vest and Bland and all the true democrats that stood by them; so were all those democratic state conventions that so emphatically declared for free silver coinage last year, and thus paved the way for the grandest, most sweeping victory democracy ever achieved.

This is not a tomahawk—it is a scarp from history. It is Mr. Cleveland's record as he made it, and it is every democrat's privilege to pronounce upon it, approve, if he endorses, or condemn if he disapproves.

SHALL IT BE DONE? The wisest party policy is that which will bring into the folds of the party the largest number of honest, intelligent voters.

The democratic party is, as its name implies, the party of the people; and yet there are many people who are democratic in sentiment, belief and principle who are not of, and who do not vote with the democratic party.

To bring all such under the party standard, secure their aid, their sympathy and their votes, is the first essential to full success.

When one reads the declarations of the Farmer's Alliance, if he be a true democrat, he can only exclaim, "Why, that is pretty much what I am driving at myself." And the unprejudiced man must confess that there is so much in common between the Farmer's Alliance and the democratic party, that it will require but little surrender of essentials here and there to weld the two into one.

It is the same thing with the labor organizations of our cities. The course they are traveling brings them ultimately to democracy.

True, there are many things advocated by these organizations that are crude and unwise; and it is these crudities that make up the marks of distinction between them and the democracy. There are some of the policies advocated by the Farmer's Alliance that democrats do not endorse, such as the "gold-treasury scheme," for instance, but upon almost all other issues the

## SILVER COIN—A CONVERSATION.

A and B met on the street and after an interchange of the day's compliments they drifted into a conversation upon the great question of the free coinage of silver.

"I don't believe in it," said B. "As soon as you pass a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon terms so favorable to the entire world, and this country will be flooded with cheap silver dollars. Gold, as the more precious metal, will be driven out of this country will be left to struggle alone with a debased money."

"I do not believe that your fears are well founded," answered A. "According to statisticians, Europe does not produce half as much silver as she consumes in the arts. Her bank reserves call for \$128,000,000 of her silver coin, and the balance of her bullion, \$675,200,000, is in the hands of her people. The average ratio of the European silver dollar is a little less than 15 1/2 of silver to 1 of gold, while our ratio is 15.98 or about one-half ratio higher. Hence the amount of silver contained in the European dollar or its equivalent would only 96.95 cents of our standard silver dollar. The loss to Europe's silver owners, therefore, would be some \$33,000,000, besides the cost of sending the silver here to be coined."

suppose your fears should be realized, and all the nations of the earth should send their silver to this country, what would be the result? Of course they would not bring their precious metal—for silver is precious—here and give it away, they would want an equivalent. Our stock of gold, which it is presumed they would first absorb, amounts to \$708,000,000. But Europe has \$1,103,200,000 of silver, and by the balance, \$895,200,000 she would have to take something else. What would it be? Wheat, corn, meat, and manufactured goods—this country would soon be enjoying the possession and use of \$1,589,400,000 of silver coin and be the richest nation in metallic currency on the globe, except France."

"But, mind you, the flood wouldn't stop here. The annual output of silver in the world is, in coin value, about \$160,000,000 of which a little over \$57,500,000 is produced in this country. This leaves a little over \$100,000,000 to be brought here every year to be exchanged for our wheat, our corn, our meats, our manufactured goods—and what an impetus it would give to business. How cheerily would our farmers resume their work at the plow! How merrily would our millers grind at our manufactures. The very bells that call industrious labor to its daily toil, the shrill whistle of the locomotive announcing the coming train, would ring a refrain of joy, prosperity and content."

"One hundred and sixty million dollars a year! This year by year would our money increase and our prosperity grow. Trade and enterprise, no longer shackled for the want of funds, would spring to new life and the young giant of the western hemisphere would become more gigantic still."

"But," said B, "how would it be when we wanted to buy certain articles from other countries?"

"No trouble about that. We already sell to other nations about \$90,000,000 more goods and supplies than they sell to us; hence they will be the ones concerned about finding a suitable medium of exchange. This would put Great Britain, Germany and other European nations in the market as purchasers of silver in order to be able to buy our goods, and this competition would almost at once bring silver to a parity with gold and send it to a premium. Then, the silver that would be given to silver mining would greatly increase the production, and all the great silver streams would flow into this country to be exchanged for our products. In ten years our money volume would increase to nearly \$5,500,000,000. The United States would be by all odds the most prosperous nation in the world and it wouldn't be a hoarded wealth either. While this country would be adding to its accumulations of silver coin at the rate of \$160,000,000 a year, each year, the rest of the world would be adding to its accumulations of Europe would be compelled to put up with the pitiful \$60,000,000 of gold coined each year, resort to paper money, or undergo a revolution. I have no fears whatever of your apprehensions being fulfilled, for statistics tell me that those countries that have the most silver coin also have the largest amount of gold; but should the free coinage of silver run all the silver of the world into this country, even though it also run all the gold out of it, I believe this country would, in ten years, become the envy of all other nations, and enjoy such a condition of prosperity as no other country has ever yet enjoyed within the memory of man."

## SERVED THEM RIGHT.

The righteous killing Saturday, of eleven members of the villainous order that assassinated Chief of Police, Hennessy, at New Orleans last October, has created quite a feeling of indignation among Italian quarters in our leading cities. The Italian government is also on its ear, and demands reparation.

The INTELLIGENCER hopes the government at Washington knows how to treat any undue insolence on the part of King Humbert and his organ grinding counts and princes; and that it has sufficient spunk to knock the chip off his shoulder should he place one there—otherwise of the international phase of the affair the INTELLIGENCER has nothing to say.

But every American newspaper ought to have something to say about the evil which is constantly arising from permitting such creatures as comprise this Sicilian Mafia—another name for a secret, out-bound society whose pastime is crime and whose trade is assassination—to acquire homes in this country.

There is some sort of a law to prohibit the landing of evil characters on our shores, but it is but ill executed, and besides, it is not half strict enough. For the past thirty years this country has become the sanctuary of almost every vicious creature that has escaped from a just punishment of his crime in foreign lands. Foreign governments have been permitted to dump their refuse population at our ports until in every large city there are quarters and localities where none but criminals of the worst character resort. The very scum of Europe here finds liberty and license, and ninety per cent of this class is bad, reckless, and Godless.

Among others have come these infamous Sicilian criminals. In Italy they were out-lawed, and fleeing to this country, where men of that character so easily mistake liberty for license, they attempt to continue here the practices that got them into trouble in their native country. Here they continue their mode of living, talk only their own language, keep up their secret organizations and continue their trade as assassins.

Very naturally as soon as they discovered that New Orleans' chief of police was preparing to check their career of infamy and secret crime, they decreed his death and encompassed it.

For the crime not only were the men actively engaged in the killing arrested and placed on trial, but others who were made participants criminal by conspiracy. But from the first there was little hope of conviction. The officer who commanded the jury was not to be depended upon. The jury was not a strong one. Then, many of the friends of the accused were wealthy—much of that acquired possibly by other assassinations—and every one knows how deftly your "fine Italian hand" can place a bribe. In the other hand is the stiletto, and who can more readily handle that than the Mafia.

So here was the condition: A jury weak in moral character and trembling with fear of the midnight assassin. Love of money and fear of a powerful order whose agents were unknown—who might bring upon their unsuspecting victims at any time and drive their daggers through their vitals, swerved them from their duty to society and state, and the outrageous verdict of acquittal or mistrial was brought in.

What could the people whose lives and whose property were menaced do? How could they provide against other inferior forces save by appealing to that higher law whose judgments may be rude but whose execution is swift and sure?

The people of New Orleans had to treat the case as they did. There was no hope from any other course. It was necessary to strike down the bloody band of Mafia with a mob, or surrender to the rule of a band of bloodthirsty scoundrels with no more mercy in their souls than a Kaffir warrior.

There is no use in Italian newspapers and Italian mass meetings howling over the matter. These had as well be told as last that all of the hordes of ignorant, squalid and filthy creatures, that have come to this country during the past thirty years, the Italian lazzaroni and Sicilian "daggers" are most unwelcome, and held to be the most dangerous element in the country, and the sooner all of them are driven into the sea, the better off will the country be.

## THE EAST AND WEST.

The east is the money loaning part of the United States, while the west is the money borrowing portion. This is the great cause of the great cry for free silver throughout the west. The coinage of free silver would reduce the purchasing power of money, and enable the west to pay the east in money, the purchasing power of which would be depreciated in proportion to its increase per capita. This is what many broad-minded persons of both the democratic and republican parties object to.

The above is from the St. Louis Register and is answered by a few statistical facts. In 1866 the government debt was \$2,773,366,173.69. In February of that year wheat was worth 82 1/2 per bushel. Had the debt been paid in wheat at the ruling price, it would have required 1,366,196,243 bushels to have paid it. At the highest price wheat reached last year it would have required 2,567,311,261 bushels—or nearly double the quantity that would have been necessary to have liquidated the debt in 1866.

At the lowest price it would have taken \$7,477,616,413 bushels; or at the average price during the year over 3,000,000,000 bushels.

But on the 1st day of last December the debt had been reduced to \$1,815,492,229.148. At that time wheat was worth 80 cents and it would have required 1,936,620,159 bushels to have paid it, or 570,493,616 more bushels to pay the debt than it would in 1866 when the debt was greater by \$1,223,940,041.

These figures express a most alarming rise in the purchasing power of the dollar. It is just to the West to allow that manipulation of the money supply and so control it that its purchasing power is constantly advancing—for when that power advances 10 per cent, every debt is advanced 10 per cent. Double the purchasing power of the dollar and you at once double the debt of every man in the country. The purchasing power of the dollar is already far beyond what it was when the debts were contracted. It is neither just nor right to permit the creditor class to heap burdens upon those who owe them. The debt of the government, the debts of all the people are payable in dollars of 41 1/2 grains of silver 94.10 fine, and to increase, at the demand of the creditor class, the number of grains in that coin would be an outrage upon 95 per cent. of the American people, for as you increase the silver in the dollar, you take from the debtor class, who does not owe it, and give to the creditors, who are not entitled to it. If you are determined to rob the people, do it; but the INTELLIGENCER would suggest that the Claude Duval style is much more to be admired than the one in vogue in Wall street.

## DOWN WITH THE MAFIA.

The time has come when Americans must protect American law, American property and American life. The New Orleans Mafia has forfeited its life if it was ever fit to live. Every assassin that shed the blood of the lamented Hennessy, every conspirator that urged the deed, every sympathizer that upholds the conspiracy and the deed, deserves only to be hung, shot down or driven into the sea.

Down with the Mafia! Down with this insolent band of alien out-throats, this out-bound society of midnight assassins, this under-crust of a villainous lazzaroni.

Down with the Mafia! This society has no respect for our laws. It has no sympathy with our government. It has nothing in common with American citizenship. Its members, whether committed upon its hereditary enemies, or upon those who have incurred its displeasures here, alike call for its condemnation, punishment and overthrow.

No feeling can be too strong against this band of secret assassins that menace life in New Orleans and brutally struck down its chief of police.

Such an organization as the Mafia, such vendettas as that of the Provenzenos and Matrangas, such diabolical and diendish conspiracies as these Italian desperadoes are guilty of, are dangers to society, foes to law and order, and are not to be tolerated in any American community. They cannot be too quickly, too thoroughly nor too ruthlessly stamped out.

If it cannot be made to reach them, if they are to have the opportunity of corrupting or intimidating juries, the people, whose will is the supreme law in this country, must invoke a tribunal that the Mafia can neither bribe nor frighten from its duty.

Down with the Mafia! WHAT IS THE MATTER? What is the matter with business? General depression prevails everywhere. No section of the union is free from the wet blanket of hard times and slow trade. East, west, north, south alike suffer from the lowest business conditions they have felt for years. Stocks are down, provisions are lifeless. Corn and wheat are flat, cattle and hogs a drug, with bacon and lard almost dead on the owner's hands. The mercantile world is almost flat. Merchants stand idle at their desks, salesmen and saleswomen longingly await the coming of customers who do not come. Manufacturers are idle. Operators are out of work. Mines are being worked half time, and not working all. A stagnation worse than an Egyptian plague lays all over the land.

What is the matter? A short time ago the trade doctors predicted a better time coming. They said that business was dead because the business men were afraid of injudicious financial legislation by congress. Then they said the trade centers were fearful lest the whole world of business, speculative markets and all, would be upset by the passage or some sort of silver coinage bill. But congress flatly refused the question. Then they said business was waiting the adjournment of congress. After a while that body adjourned, but in business there is still no improvement.

The fact is that, stimulated by a hope that the Vest bill would be passed and that Mr. Harrison would not be such a stubborn dolt as to refuse to sign it, there was a temporary revival of business. Then that hope was killed and business is duller than ever.

There is considerable money in the bank vaults of New York and New England capitalists but precious little in circulation, and business is starving for the money necessary to put its wheels in motion. That is what's the matter.

On the 7th of April one of the most important meetings ever held in the west will assemble at Kansas City to discuss the business depression that hangs over the country like a pall, and consult upon ways and means by which it may be dispelled. The meeting is called the business congress. Delegates from all important western and southwestern towns are expected to be present.

The democratic party is plenty big enough to take care of tariff reform, Civil Service reform, Public Expenditure reform, Free Silver coinage and Pension reform all at the same time. Fortunately it doesn't have to divide its labor and carry one part of it up the hill at a time.

If it were to judge from the silly mouthings, and childish sloppings over of the St. Louis Republic in discussing the deserved killing of eleven Sicilian assassins in New Orleans he would reach the conclusion that its editor is a member of the Mafia.

## Central Notes.

The Idaho Literary society expects to give an open session on Monday evening, April 6.

The next meeting of our Eastern society will be held in the college parlors on March 28.

For two or three days during this week Mrs. J. H. Thomas, of Mt. Leonard, has been a guest at Central Hall.

Misses Mattie and Jennie Embison, of Napoleon, Mo., visited at Central Hall.

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## THE RacketStore.

Why don't you buy when it can be had so cheap? The RacketStore is the place to go to for all your needs.

PLAY AND SELL FOR CASH.

The RacketStore is the place to go to for all your needs.

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## RED HILL STOCK FARM.

LEXINGTON, MO. STANDARD STALLIONS IN SERVICE.

SIRE: WILLIAM L. 444, sire of Astell, 2124 (3 years), by George Wilkes—Lady Bunker, by Manfredo Patten dam sire of City Wilkes, 2125 (3 years), by American Star 14.

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